































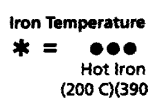










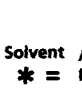



Commercial & Home Laundering and Drycleaning Symbols

THE FOLLOWING CHART illustrates the symbols to use for laundering and drycleaning instructions.

As a minimum, laundering instructions shall include, in order, four symbols: washing, bleaching, drying, and ironing; and drycleaning instructions shall include one symbol.

Additional symbols may be used to reduce language-dependent instructions.

GUIDE TO CARE SYMBOLS						
 Washing	 Hand Wash					
	 Machine Wash Normal Cycle					
 Machine Wash Durable Press Cycle	 Machine Wash Delicate/Gentle Cycle					
	 Do Not Wash (Used Only With Do Not Dry)					
 Bleaching	 Any Bleach When Needed					
	 Only Non-Chlorine Bleach When Needed					
 Drying	 Tumble Dry Normal Cycle					
	 Tumble Dry Durable Press Cycle					
 Natural Drying	 Tumble Dry Gentle/Delicate Cycle					
	 Do Not Tumble Dry (Warning Placed After the Instructions)					
 Ironing	 Hot					
	 Medium					
 Drycleaning	 Low					
	 No Heat					
 Ironing	 Line Dry					
	 Drip Dry					
 Ironing	 Dry Flat					
	 In The Shade (Added to Line Dry, Drip Dry, or Dry Flat)					
 Ironing	 Do Not Dry (Used Only with Do Not Wash)					
	 Steam					
 Ironing	 No Steam					
	 Iron Temperature * = Hot Iron (200 C)(390 F) Warm Iron (150 C)(300 F) Cool Iron (110 C)(230 F)					
 Ironing	 Do Not Iron					
	 Normal Cycle					
 Ironing	 Short Cycle					
	 Low Moisture					
 Ironing	 Reduce Heat					
	 No Steam Finishing					
 Ironing	 Solvent A = Any Solvent * = P = Any Solvent Except Trichloroethylene F = Petroleum Solvent Only L = Leather Dryclean					
	 Do Not Dryclean					

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**U.S. Customs Service****19 CFR Part 134****RIN 1515-AB82****Country of Origin Marking****AGENCY:** U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.**ACTION:** Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document proposes to amend the Customs Regulations to ease the requirement that whenever words appear on an imported article indicating the name of a geographic location other than the true country of origin of the article, the country of origin marking always must appear in close proximity to those words. Customs believes that, consistent with the statutory requirements of 19 U.S.C. 1304, the country of origin is only necessary to be in close proximity to the name of the other geographic location on the imported article if the name of the other geographic location may mislead or deceive the ultimate purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the imported article.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before January 16, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Comments (preferably in triplicate) must be submitted to the U.S. Customs Service, ATTN: Regulations Branch, Franklin Court, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20229 and may be inspected at the Regulations Branch, 1099 14th Street, NW., Suite 4000, Washington, D.C., between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on regular business days.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anthony Tonucci, Office of Regulations and Rulings, 202-482-6980.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304) provides that, unless excepted, every article of foreign origin imported into the United States shall be marked in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of the article (or container) will permit, in such a manner as to indicate to the ultimate purchaser in the United States the English name of the country of origin of the article. Congressional intent in enacting 19 U.S.C. 1304 was that the ultimate purchaser should be able to know by an inspection of the marking on the imported goods the country of which the goods are the product. Part 134, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part

134), implements the country of origin marking requirements and exceptions of 19 U.S.C. 1304.

Section 134.46, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 134.46) provides that in any case in which the words "United States," or "American," the letters "U.S.A.," any variation of such words or letters, or the name of any city or locality in the United States, or the name of any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which the article was manufactured or produced, appear on an imported article or its container, there shall appear, legibly and permanently, in close proximity to such words, letters or name, and in at least a comparable size, the name of the country of origin preceded by "Made in," "Product of," or other words of similar meaning.

A strict application of § 134.46 would require that in any case in which a non-origin locality reference appears on an imported article or its container, the actual country of origin of the article must appear in close proximity and in comparable size lettering to the locality reference preceded by the words "Made in," "Product of," or other words of similar meaning.

This document proposes to modify this regulation to reflect Customs application of the regulation consistent with 19 U.S.C. 1304. In practice, Customs has applied a less stringent standard in determining whether the country of origin marking appearing on an imported article or its container is acceptable. That is, Customs takes into account the question of whether the presence of words or symbols on an imported article or its container can mislead or deceive the ultimate purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the article. Consequently, if a non-origin locality reference appears on an imported article or its container, Customs applies the special marking requirements of § 134.46 only if it finds that the reference may mislead or deceive the ultimate purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the imported article. If it is concluded that the non-origin locality reference would not mislead or deceive an ultimate purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the imported article, Customs policy is that the special marking requirements of § 134.46 are not triggered, and the origin marking only needs to satisfy the general requirements of permanency, legibility and conspicuousness under 19 U.S.C. 1304 and 19 CFR Part 134. This less stringent application is evidenced in numerous Headquarters Customs Rulings.

For example, Customs has allowed a "design/decoration" exception for not applying the special marking requirements of § 134.46. In Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) 732412 of August 29, 1989, Customs considered whether jeans met the country of origin marking requirements of § 134.46. In that case, the jeans were labeled as follows:

"Kansas" appeared on a fabric label attached to the rear right pocket. "Kansas Jean" appeared on the rear pocket snaps. "Kansas" and "Kansas Jeans Navy Wear" were printed on a leather label attached to the front right pocket. And a stylized "K" and the words "J. Kansas" decorated the front button. The country of origin of the jeans appeared on a fabric label sewn into the waistband.

Noting that Customs often distinguished those special cases in which the circumstances were such that reference to a place other than the country of origin on an imported article would not confuse the ultimate purchaser as to the true country of origin, *i.e.*, design/decoration use of locality name and finding that the country of origin marking was conspicuous in that it appeared in a usual place, in lettering sufficient to be easily found and read, Customs determined that the United States references ("Kansas") did not trigger the marking requirements of § 134.46. See also HQ 723604 of November 3, 1983, in which "USA" letters on men's bikini-style swimming trunks did not trigger the marking requirements of 19 CFR 134.46 because such marking was used as a symbol or decoration and would not reasonably be construed as indicating the country of origin of the article.

In HQ 733833 of February 19, 1991, however, Customs found that the design/decoration exception to § 134.46 was not applicable to the letters "USA" printed alone next to the name "Brittania" on a leather-like pouch affixed to a pair of jeans because it could potentially mislead an ultimate purchaser and could be considered an indication of origin rather than part of the design of the jeans, thus triggering the special marking requirements of 19 CFR 134.46.

Section 134.46 was promulgated pursuant to the statutory authority of 19 U.S.C. 1304(a)(2), which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may by regulations require the addition of any words or symbols which may be appropriate to prevent deception or mistake as to the origin of the article or as to the origin of any other article with which such imported article is usually combined subsequent to importation but before delivery to an ultimate purchaser.

Customs believes that the strict requirements of § 134.46 are not always necessary to "prevent deception or mistake as to origin of the article" in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1304. Accordingly, Customs is proposing to modify § 134.46 as set forth below.

Proposal

Customs proposes to amend § 134.46 to reflect the fact that the special marking requirements of § 134.46 shall apply only if the non-origin reference is likely to mislead or deceive the ultimate purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the article.

This document also proposes to remove § 134.36(b), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 134.36(b)). This regulation provides that an exception from marking shall not apply to any article or retail container bearing any words, letters, names or symbols described in § 134.46 or § 134.47 which imply that an article was made or produced in a country other than the actual country of origin.

Since the special marking requirements of § 134.46, as proposed to be amended, would be triggered only when the marking appearing on an imported article or its container is capable of misleading or deceiving an ultimate purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the article, § 134.36(b) which serves the same purpose for the ultimate purchaser would be redundant and no longer needed.

Comments

Before adopting this proposal, consideration will be given to any written comments (preferably in triplicate) that are timely submitted to Customs. All such comments received from the public pursuant to this notice of proposed rulemaking will be available for public inspection in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), § 1.4, Treasury Department Regulations (31 CFR 1.4), and § 103.11(b), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 103.11(b)) during regular business days between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at the Regulations Branch, 1099 14th Street, NW., Suite 4000, Washington, D.C.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Based on the analysis set forth in the preamble, it is certified under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) that the proposed rule, if adopted, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Accordingly, the rule is not subject to the regulatory

analysis requirements of 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604.

Executive Order 12866

This document does not meet the criteria for a "significant regulatory action" as specified in E.O. 12866.

Drafting Information: The principal author of this document was Janet L. Johnson, Regulations Branch, U. S. Customs Service. However, personnel from other offices participated in its development.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 134

Customs duties and inspection, Labeling, Packaging and containers.

Proposed Amendments

It is proposed to amend Part 134, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 134), as set forth below.

PART 134—COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARKING

1. The general authority citation for Part 134 would continue to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 20, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1304, 1624.

2. It is proposed to amend § 134.36 by revising its heading to read "Inapplicability of Marking Exception for Articles Processed by Importer", removing the designation and heading of paragraph (a) and removing paragraph (b).

3. It is proposed to revise § 134.46 to read as follows:

§ 134.46 Marking when name of country or locality other than country of origin appears.

In any case in which the words "United States," or "American," the letters "U.S.A.," any variation of such words or letters, or the name of any city or location in the United States, or the name of any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which the article was manufactured or produced, appear on an imported article or its container, which may mislead or deceive the ultimate purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the article, there shall appear, legibly and permanently, in close proximity to such words, letters or name, and in at least a comparable size, the name of the country of origin preceded by "Made in," "Product of," or other words of similar meaning.

Approved: September 6, 1995.

George J. Weise,

Commissioner of Customs.

Dennis M. O'Connell,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 95-28253 Filed 11-15-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4820-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Management Service

30 CFR Part 250

Training of Lessee and Contractor Employees Engaged in Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of a public workshop and a pilot testing program.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a public workshop and a pilot testing program that Minerals Management Service (MMS) will conduct. The public workshop will assist MMS to acquire additional information and comments pertinent to the recently published training proposed rule and the pilot testing program. The purpose of the pilot testing program is to assess the drilling training and testing that lessee and contract employees receive.

DATES: MMS will conduct the public workshop on December 6, 1995, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., at the location listed in the **ADDRESSES** section.

ADDRESSES: MMS will hold the workshop in the MMS Gulf of Mexico Regional Office located at 1201 Elmwood Park Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana 70123-2394.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wilbon Rhome, Information and Training Branch, telephone (703) 787-1587 or FAX (703) 787-1575.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: MMS recently published a proposed rule (60 FR 55683, November 2, 1995) concerning Subpart O—Training, in the Federal Register. New elements that provide more flexibility include alternative training methods and third-party training program accreditation (previously termed "certification"). In order to discuss the new elements of the training rule, MMS will conduct the workshop listed in the **ADDRESSES** section. The workshop will include a session on the proposal to allow third parties to accredit to accredit worker training programs. Currently, MMS accredits these programs.